



¹ NOAA News article entitled, “Statement from Dr. Kathryn Sullivan on NOAA’s Fiscal Year 2016 Budget Request”, February 3, 2015.

The work of the OSAT team aligns with the following NOAA Goals (www.ppi.noaa.gov/goals):

Science: Climate Adaptation and Mitigation

Improved scientific understanding of the changing climate system and its impacts

Science: Weather-Ready Nation

Reduced loss of life, property, and disruption from high-impact events

Improve freshwater resource management

Improve transportation efficiency and safety

Healthy people and communities due to improved air and water quality services

A more productive and efficient economy through information relevant to key sectors of the U.S. economy

Science: Healthy Oceans

Improved understanding of ecosystems to inform resource management decisions

Science: Resilient Coastal Communities and Economies

Resilient coastal communities that can adapt to the impacts of hazards and climate change

Safe, efficient and environmentally sound marine transportation

Improved coastal water quality supporting human health and coastal ecosystem services

Education: Science-Informed Society

Youth and adults from all backgrounds improve their understanding of NOAA-related sciences by participating in education and outreach opportunities

Formal and informal educators integrate NOAA-related sciences into their curricula, practices, and programs

Formal and informal education organizations integrate NOAA-related science content and collaborate with NOAA scientists on the development of exhibits, media, materials, and programs that support NOAA’s mission

Education: Safety and Preparedness

Youth and adults from all backgrounds are aware of, prepare for, and appropriately respond to environmental hazards that impact health, safety, and the economy in their communities

Formal and informal educators use and produce education materials and programs that integrate and promote consistent science-based messaging on hazards, impacts, and societal challenges related to water, weather, and climate

Formal and informal education institutions integrate water, weather, and climate hazard awareness, preparedness, and response information into curricula, exhibits, and programs that create learning opportunities for youth and adults

OSAT Teams

Remote Sensing

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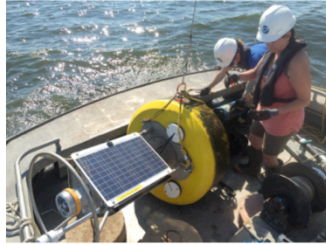


1. NOAA Great Lakes Environmental Research Lab
2. Cooperative Institute for Limnology and Ecosystems Research
3. University of Michigan Water Center
4. Michigan Tech Research Institute
5. NOAA Contractor
6. Cooperative Institute for research in Environmental Sciences
7. NOAA Earth Systems Research Laboratory

The OSAT Perspective



OSAT Guiding Principles from the 2016 – 2020 GLERL Strategic Plan



Through the development of cutting-edge instrumentation, observing, and remote sensing technologies, OSAT team members acquire the data and develop information products needed to improve understanding of the Great Lakes and coastal ecosystems and support decision-making for resource managers and other stakeholders.

Guiding Principles

- Enhance environmental intelligence and situational awareness
- Develop technology to better observe the ecosystem
- Transition technology into operation and application
- Create freshwater remote sensing algorithms
- Provide observational infrastructure for EcoDyn and IPEMF (e.g., boats, buoys, instrumentation)

OSAT Goals from the 2016-2020 GLERL Strategic Plan:

1. Expanded use and application of technology to enhance remote sensing capacity to assess ecosystem impacts and for use in modeling and operations (e.g. VIIRS, Sentinel 3, CubeSat)
2. Improved in situ observational capacity to track trends and determine change over time (e.g., nutrient and hypoxia monitoring).
3. Observational infrastructure (e.g., instrumentation and equipment, mobile and fixed platforms, and data management) provides reliability and flexibility needed for innovation on a long-term basis.
4. Operational capacity that supports current research requirements and anticipates future scientific direction.

